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## **GIOCO D'AZZARDO e SUICIDIO Bibliografia**

### ***Internet***

#### ***Documenti reperibili in rete (alcuni consultabili in full text)***

**A Case Series of 44 Completed Gambling-Related Suicides.** / Alex Blaszczynski, Eimear Farrell – in “Journal of Gambling Studies” - Vol. 14(2), Summer 1998 – pp. 93-109

[http://www.rgtinfohub.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Blaszczynski\\_etal1998.pdf](http://www.rgtinfohub.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Blaszczynski_etal1998.pdf)

This paper presents an analysis of 44 case records of suicide occurring between 1990 and 1997 in the State of Victoria, Australia, in which the State Coroner identified the presence of a putative gambling problem. Analysis of demographic data revealed that the majority of suicidal gamblers were male with a mean age of 40 years with 84% of the sample being either unemployed or from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. The most common method of suicide was carbon monoxide poisoning. A quarter of the victims left a suicide note. Evidence was found indicating that almost a third (31.8%) of cases had previously attempted suicide and one in four had sought some form of mental health assistance for their gambling problem. A number of putative risk factors were identified including comorbid depression, large financial debts and relationship difficulties. The relationship between crime, suicide and gambling and gender differences among suicidal gamblers was also examined. The authors conclude that further research is required to substantiate these initial findings which are based on retrospective accounts and secondary sources of evidence. (Autore)

**A Population-Based Study of the Association Between Pathological Gambling and Attempted Suicide.** / Stephen C. Newman, Angus H. Thompson – in “Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior” - 33(1) Spring 2003 – pp. 80-86

[http://prism.ucalgary.ca/jspui/bitstream/1880/43218/1/Newman\\_Thompson.pdf](http://prism.ucalgary.ca/jspui/bitstream/1880/43218/1/Newman_Thompson.pdf)

The association between pathological gambling and attempted suicide was examined using data from a prevalence study conducted in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The sample size was 7,214, the questionnaire was the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, and diagnoses were made on a lifetime basis according to DSM-III criteria. Logistic regression analysis was performed, with attempted suicide as the dependent variable. The odds ratio for pathological gambling was statistically significant (odds ratio = 4.91; 95% confidence interval = [1.41,17.1]) when major depression was the only comorbid mental disorder in the model. As terms for additional mental disorders were included, pathological gambling ceased to be statistically significant. It was concluded that a history of pathological gambling is associated with previous attempted suicide, and that the association may be due to a common factor mental illness. (Autore)

Settembre 2017/ (Mazza Patrizia)

Gioco d'azzardo e suicidio

***A psychological autopsy study of pathological gamblers who died by suicide.*** / Paul W.C. Wong ... [et al.] – in “Journal of Affective Disorders” - 120 (2010) 213–216

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul\\_Wong/publication/24360744\\_A\\_psychological\\_autopsy\\_study\\_of\\_pathological\\_gamblers\\_who\\_died\\_by\\_suicide/links/0fcfd509b13abb79d7000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul_Wong/publication/24360744_A_psychological_autopsy_study_of_pathological_gamblers_who_died_by_suicide/links/0fcfd509b13abb79d7000000.pdf)

Pathological gambling is associated with suicidal ideation and attempt. There is no known report on pathological gambling preceding suicide. By examining a series of 17 suicide cases with evidence of pathological gambling prior to death, we sought to generate hypotheses for further study of this under-researched but rapidly-increasing worldwide public health problem. Method: Psychological autopsy interviews using a semi-structured format were conducted with proxy respondents for suicide and control subjects aged 15–59 years in Hong Kong SAR, China.... (Autori)

***Characteristics of 75 Gambling-Related Suicides in Quebec.*** / Dominique Bourget ... [et al.] – in “Bulletin Association des Psychiatres du Canada” – décembre 2003

<https://ww1.cpa-apc.org/Publications/Archives/Bulletin/2003/december/bourget.asp>

To describe the demographic, psychiatric and social characteristics of pathological gamblers who have completed suicide. Method: The authors examined 75 cases of completed suicide in which pathological gambling behaviour was implicated. The characteristics of these cases were extracted from the Quebec Coroner's files by two forensic psychiatrists. (Editore)

***Elevated Suicide Levels Associated with Legalized Gambling*** / David P. Phillips, Ph.D. Ward Welty Marisa Smith, M.A. - Sociology Department University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093 February, 1997 [revised May, 1997]

<http://ucsdnews.ucsd.edu/archive/newsrel/soc/phillipspaper.html>

There has been no systematic, large-scale statistical investigation of the link between gambling and suicide, despite the suggestion of such a link from small-scale case studies. This paper seeks to determine whether: i) gamblers or those associated with them are prone to suicide, ii) gaming communities experience atypically high suicide rates. Las Vegas, the premier U.S. gambling setting, displays the highest levels of suicide in the nation, both for residents of Las Vegas and for visitors to that setting. In general, visitors to and residents of major gaming communities experience significantly elevated suicide levels. In Atlantic City, abnormally high suicide levels for visitors and residents appeared only after gambling casinos were opened. The findings do not seem to result merely because gaming settings attract suicidal individuals. (Autori)

***Examining the Relationship Between At-Risk Gambling and Suicidality in a National Representative Sample of Young Adults.*** / William Feigelman ... [et al.] – in “Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior” - 36(4) August 2006

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Henry\\_Lesieur/publication/6816288\\_Examining\\_the\\_Relationship\\_Between\\_At-Risk\\_Gambling\\_and\\_Suicidality\\_in\\_a\\_National\\_Representative\\_Sample\\_of\\_Young\\_Adults/links/00b4952bca30f4c36d000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Henry_Lesieur/publication/6816288_Examining_the_Relationship_Between_At-Risk_Gambling_and_Suicidality_in_a_National_Representative_Sample_of_Young_Adults/links/00b4952bca30f4c36d000000.pdf)

Although many clinical studies document a relationship between gambling and suicidality, evidence of this association in general population surveys has been mixed. Probing this association in a nationally representative sample of young adults with data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health, we made same gender comparisons of depression and suicidality between 298 at-risk gamblers and 13,000 others. Although gamblers of both genders showed higher depression, only females reported significantly higher suicide thoughts and attempts. Males with gambling problems were no more likely than nongamblers to have suicide thoughts or to make prior suicide attempts on three separate measurement occasions.

***Gambling and Completed Suicide in Hong Kong: A Review of Coroner Court Files.*** / Paul W. C. Wong ... [et al.] – in “Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry” - 2010; 12(6): PCC.09m00932

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3067982/>

Previous studies have established a positive relationship between gambling and suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Limited studies have investigated the role of gambling in completed suicide. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of gambling behavior among suicides and to compare the correlates of nongambling and gambling with and without related debt suicides. Method: The death records from the coroner's court files of suicides (N = 1,201) in Hong Kong in 2003 were reviewed. Logistic regression models were used to investigate relevant correlates in suicides with gambling behavior and debt due to gambling compared to suicides with gambling behavior but no debt and nongamblers. (Autore)

***Gambling and Suicidality in Treatment-Seeking Pathological Gamblers*** /Ledgerwood, D. M. et Petry, N. M. (2004). – in “The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease” - vol. 192, n° 10, pages 711-714.  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15457117>

***Gambling, depression, and suicidality in adolescents.*** / J. Langhinrichsen-Rohling – In “Gambling Problems in Youth” - pp 41-56  
[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer\\_Langhinrichsen-Rohling/publication/226391969\\_Gambling\\_Depression\\_and\\_Suicidality\\_in\\_Adolescents/links/5665f0c708ae15e74634c28b.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Langhinrichsen-Rohling/publication/226391969_Gambling_Depression_and_Suicidality_in_Adolescents/links/5665f0c708ae15e74634c28b.pdf)

***I fattori di rischio di suicidio nei giocatori d'azzardo patologico.*** / Francesca Latella – In “Tesi on line”  
<https://www.tesionline.it/default/tesi.asp?idt=24047>

***Impaired Decision Making in Suicide Attempters.*** / Fabrice Jollant ... [et al.] – in “J Psychiatry” - 2005; 162:304–310)  
[http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/43243815/Impaired\\_Decision\\_Making\\_in\\_Suicide\\_Attempters\\_2016\\_0301-13544-5qx1fi.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A&Expires=1496394062&Signature=T03SqyZan15dXcjsbmR2Ttrrg%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DImpaired\\_Decision\\_Making\\_in\\_Suicide\\_Attempters.pdf](http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/43243815/Impaired_Decision_Making_in_Suicide_Attempters_2016_0301-13544-5qx1fi.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A&Expires=1496394062&Signature=T03SqyZan15dXcjsbmR2Ttrrg%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DImpaired_Decision_Making_in_Suicide_Attempters.pdf)

The understanding of suicidal behavior is incomplete. The stress-diathesis model suggests that a deficit in serotonergic projections to the orbitofrontal cortex is involved in susceptibility to suicidal behavior.

The orbitofrontal cortex has been implicated in decision making, a cognitive function dealing with complex choices that may be under serotonergic modulation. In this preliminary study, the authors assessed decision making in suicide attempters. Method: The authors used the Iowa Gambling Task to investigate patients with a history of violent (N=32) or nonviolent (N=37) suicidal behavior, patients suffering from affective disorders with no history of suicidal behavior (N=25), and healthy comparison subjects (N=82). Patients were assessed when they were not suffering from a current axis I disorder. The authors also assessed the correlation of Iowa Gambling Task performance with psychometric measures of impulsivity, hostility, anger, aggression, and emotional instability. (Autore)

***Le suicide et le jeu de hasard et d'argent*** / Chamtal Dubois – Institut ontarien du jeu problématique  
<https://www.problemgambling.ca/FR/ResourcesForProfessionals/Pages/SuicideandGambling.aspx>

***Nouvelle étude sur le suicide et le jeu pathologique: les joueurs pathologiques seraient plus à risque.***  
<http://www.newswire.ca/fr/news-releases/nouvelle-etude-sur-le-suicide-et-le-jeu-pathologique--les-joueurs-pathologiques-seraient-plus-a-risque-507511561.html>

***Pathological Gambling and Suicidality: An Analysis of Severity and Lethality.***/ Fiona MacCallum, Alex Blaszczyński - in “Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior” - 33(1):88-98 · February 2003  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/10790475\\_Pathological\\_Gambling\\_and\\_Suicidality\\_An\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Severity\\_and\\_Lethality](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/10790475_Pathological_Gambling_and_Suicidality_An_Analysis_of_Severity_and_Lethality)

***Prevalence, clinical correlations, comorbidities, and suicidal tendencies in pathological Korean gamblers: results from the Korean Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study.*** / Subin Park ... [et al.] – in “Soc Psychiat Epidemiol” - (2010) 45:621–629

<https://www.uni-hohenheim.de/fileadmin/einrichtungen/gluecksspiel/intern/ComorbidityKorea.pdf>

Based on the National Epidemiological Survey of Psychiatric Disorders in South Korea conducted in 2006, we examined the prevalence, clinical correlations, comorbidities, and suicidal tendencies of pathological gamblers in the community.

***Prevalence of suicide attempts in pathological gamblers in a nationwide Austrian treatment sample*** /

N. Thon ... [et al.] – in “General Hospital Psychiatry” - xxx (2014) xxx-xxx

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ulrich\\_Preuss/publication/261475901\\_Prevalence\\_of\\_suicide\\_attempts\\_in\\_pathological\\_gamblers\\_in\\_a\\_nationwide\\_Austrian\\_treatment\\_sample/links/0c960536f7c2e33cd4000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ulrich_Preuss/publication/261475901_Prevalence_of_suicide_attempts_in_pathological_gamblers_in_a_nationwide_Austrian_treatment_sample/links/0c960536f7c2e33cd4000000.pdf)

For pathological gambling (PG), a 12-month prevalence rate of up to 0.66% has been reported. Multiple financial, occupational and relationship problems and losses, humiliation of the person and the environment are possible side effects and may lead to hopelessness, suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior. Suicide attempt rates among pathological gamblers of between 4% and 40% and suicidal ideation of between 12% and 92% have been reported.

***Problem Gambling and Suicide*** / by Samuel Law – Problem Gambling Institute of Ontario

<https://www.problemgambling.ca/EN/ResourcesForProfessionals/Pages/ProblemGamblingandSuicide.aspx>

***Rischio suicidiario*** - Dipartimento Politiche Antidroga/Gambling

[http://gambling.dronet.org/rischio\\_suicidiario.html](http://gambling.dronet.org/rischio_suicidiario.html)

***Risk Factors for Suicide Ideation and Attempts Among Pathological Gamblers.*** / David C. Hodgins ... [et al.]

– in “American Journal on Addictions” - 15, 303-310, 2006

<http://prism.ucalgary.ca/jspui/bitstream/1880/44775/1/2006suicidegamblingfinal.pdf>

The link between pathological gambling and suicide is poorly understood. The current study has two major goals: 1) to provide descriptive information about suicide ideation and attempts among pathological gamblers trying to quit; and 2) to identify predictors of suicidal ideation and attempts, with a particular emphasis on mood and substance use disorders. Method : A community sample of 101 individuals with gambling problems who had made a recent quit attempt was assessed using structured instruments. (Autore)

***Suicide and gambling: An analysis of suicide rates in US counties and metropolitan areas.*** / Richard McCleary ... [et al.] - American Gaming Association, September 1998

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247670971\\_Suicide\\_and\\_gambling\\_An\\_analysis\\_of\\_suicide\\_rates\\_in\\_US\\_counties\\_and\\_metropolitan\\_areas](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247670971_Suicide_and_gambling_An_analysis_of_suicide_rates_in_US_counties_and_metropolitan_areas)

The aim of this study was to evaluate suicides with a history of problem gambling (PG) and others with no such history (NPG) and to compare the two on mental health problems and service utilization. Data on a sample of 49 PG suicides and 73 NPG suicides were obtained from informants and hospital records. Psychopathology was prevalent in both groups, but problem gamblers were twice as likely to have a personality disorder. Moreover, PG suicides were less in contact with mental health services in their last month, their last year, and their lifetime. NPG suicides consulted specialized services from 3 (last month and last year) to 13 times (lifetime) as often as their PG counterparts. Lower service utilization associated with PG suicides argues in favor of stepping up detection, engagement in care and treatment with respect to problem gambling, especially when comorbidity is present. (Autori)

***Suicide and Gambling on the Public Record.*** / Gill D., Ahmadi J., Pridmore S. – in “MJP Online Early” - 2014

<http://143.95.253.101/~psychjm/index.php/mjp/article/view/291>

Current western medical wisdom is that suicide is always or almost always the result of mental disorder. Our objective was to explore the public record for a relationship between suicide and gambling, in the absence of mental disorder. Method: The public record was examined for examples of individuals without stated evidence of mental disorder who completed suicide in the setting of recent gambling losses. Results: We identified a 17th century opinion suggesting gambling losses could lead to suicide, and 10 individual cases (including a decorated policeman, a professional athlete and two engineers). Conclusions: This evidence strongly suggests that in the absence of evidence of mental disorder, gambling losses may lead to suicide. (Editore)

***Suicide and Gambling: Psychopathology and Treatment-Seeking.*** / Monique Séguin ... [et al.] – in “Psychology of Addictive Behaviors” - 2010, Vol. 24, No. 3, 541-547

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Monique\\_Seguin/publication/46379460\\_Suicide\\_and\\_Gambling\\_Psychopathology\\_and\\_Treatment-Seeking/links/00b7d52d05cc3dc349000000/Suicide-and-Gambling-Psychopathology-and-Treatment-Seeking.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Monique_Seguin/publication/46379460_Suicide_and_Gambling_Psychopathology_and_Treatment-Seeking/links/00b7d52d05cc3dc349000000/Suicide-and-Gambling-Psychopathology-and-Treatment-Seeking.pdf)

***Suicide Ideation and Behaviour in People with Pathological Gambling Attending a Treatment Service.*** / Malcolm Battersby & Barry Tolchard & Mark Scurrah & Lyndall Thomas – in “Int J Ment Health Addiction” - (2006) 4: 233–246

[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Barry\\_Tolchard/publication/225322595\\_Suicide\\_Ideation\\_and\\_Behaviour\\_in\\_People\\_with\\_Pathological\\_Gambling\\_Attending\\_a\\_Treatment\\_Service/links/0912f5080771ff07a0000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Barry_Tolchard/publication/225322595_Suicide_Ideation_and_Behaviour_in_People_with_Pathological_Gambling_Attending_a_Treatment_Service/links/0912f5080771ff07a0000000.pdf)

This study aimed to describe the 12-month period prevalence and risk factors for suicidal ideation and behaviour in a cohort of patients with pathological gambling attending a treatment service. Seventy-nine people with a diagnosis of pathological gambling received a mail out survey that included questions on postulated risk factors for suicidal ideation and behaviour, the modified Suicide Ideation Scale (SIS), the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the CAGE. A total of 54.4% of the surveys were returned completed. There were 81.4% who showed some suicidal ideation and 30.2% reported one or more suicide attempts in the preceding 12 months. Suicidal ideation and behaviours were positively correlated with the gambling severity (SOGS scores), the presence of debt attributed to gambling, alcohol dependence and depression (BDI). Suicidal ideation/behaviour was not significantly associated with gender and living arrangements, nor a history of receiving treatment for depression during the preceding 12 months. People with pathological gambling attending a treatment service had higher levels of suicidal ideation and behaviour than previous studies. Pathological gambling should be seen as a chronic condition with a similar risk for suicidal ideation and behaviour as other mental illnesses. Counselling services, general practitioners and mental health services should screen for gambling problems when assessing risk after suicide attempts and for suicide risk in patients presenting with gambling problems and co-morbid depression, alcohol abuse and a previous suicide attempt. (Autori)

***Suicidal Ideation and Suicide Attempts in Treatment-Seeking Pathological Gamblers.*** / Nancy M. Petry, Briand D. Kiluk – in “J Nerv Ment Dis.” - 2002 Jul; 190(7): 462–469

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3397475/>

This study assessed rates and correlates of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts in individuals seeking treatment for pathological gambling. At intake to gambling treatment programs, 342 pathological gamblers completed the Addiction Severity Index and the South Oaks Gambling Screen. Participants were categorized into three groups: no suicidal ideation ( $N = 175$ , 51%), suicidal ideation alone ( $N = 109$ , 32%), and suicide attempters ( $N = 58$ , 17%). After controlling for gender, age, treatment site, and substance abuse treatment histories, differences among the groups emerged in terms of severity of psychiatric, social/family, and gambling problems. Compared with nonsuicidal gamblers, those with suicidal ideation suffered from more psychiatric symptoms, were less satisfied with their living situations, and experienced more days of conflict in the month before entering gambling treatment. Compared with pathological gamblers with no history of suicidal ideation, those with suicidal ideation spent more money gambling in the month before entering treatment, reported greater cravings for gambling, and had higher South Oaks Gambling Screen scores. These data confirm other reports of high rates of suicidality in pathological gamblers and may suggest the need for more intensive and focused treatments in pathological gamblers with suicidality.

***Suicide Risk Factors in Pathological Gamblers*** / David C. Hodgins, Chrystal Mansley, Kylie Thygesen – in “American Journal on Addictions, 15, 303-310, 2006

<https://dspace.ualgary.ca/bitstream/1880/44775/1/2006suicidegamblingfinal.pdf?q=risk-factors-for-pathological-gambling>

The link between pathological gambling and suicide is poorly understood. The current study has two major goals: 1) to provide descriptive information about suicide ideation and attempts among pathological gamblers trying to quit; and 2) to identify predictors of suicidal ideation and attempts, with a particular emphasis on mood and substance use disorders

***Suicide Ideations, Suicide Attempts, and Completed Suicide in Persons with Pathological Gambling and their First-Degree Relatives*** / Donald W. Black ... [et al.] – in “Suicide Life Threat Behav.” - 2015 Dec; 45(6): 700–709.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4595153/>

We examined the relationship between suicidal ideations and attempts in 95 probands with pathological gambling (PG), 91 controls, and 1075 first-degree relatives. The results were analyzed using logistic regression with GEE. Thirty-four PG probands (35.8%) and 4 controls (4.4%) had attempted suicide ( $OR = 12.12$ ,  $P < .001$ ); in 13 the attempt occurred before PG onset. Lifetime suicidal ideations occurred in 60 PG probands (63.2%) and 12 controls (13.2%) ( $OR = 11.29$ ,  $P < .001$ ). Suicidality in PG probands is a marker of PG severity and is associated with greater psychiatric comorbidity. Offspring of PG probands had significantly higher rates of suicide attempts than control offspring.

***The Association Between Pathological Gambling and Attempted Suicide: Findings From a National Survey in Canada.*** / Stephen C Newman, MD, MSc1, Angus H Thompson, PhD2 – in “The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry” - Vol 52, No 9, September 2007

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/070674370705200909>

Objective: To examine the association between pathological gambling (PG) and attempted suicide in a nationally representative sample of Canadians. Methods: Data came from the Canadian Community Health Survey, Cycle 1.2, conducted in 2002, in which 36 984 subjects, aged 15 years or older, were interviewed. Logistic regression was performed with attempted suicide (in the past year) as the dependent variable. The independent variables were PG, major depression, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, and mental health care (in the past year), as well as a range of sociodemographic variables. Survey weights and bootstrap methods were used to account for the complex survey design. (Autore)



## ***Libri/Documentazione***

***Banco solo! : diario di un giocatore chiamato Pupo*** / Pupo - Roma : Gremese, 2005 – pp. 156 (I flap)

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS DS DR XXI /151

"Banco solo!" è un diario sincero, un racconto scritto in modo schietto e asciutto, da toscano verace qual è il suo autore. Le vicende di Enzo e dei suoi amori, del suo tentativo di suicidio, dei suoi successi e dei suoi insuccessi discografici si snodano in una catena di episodi legati dalla passione per il gioco (Alice)

***Comparaison des trajectoires de vie chez des personnes ayant un problème de jeu excessif : conséquences et difficulté de vie : suicide et jeu excessif*** / Monique Séguin ... [et al.] - [S.l.] : [s.n.], [2004] – pp. 53

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS DS DR XXI /194

Les objectifs du projet sont : • d'identifier les conséquences d'un problème de jeu excessif sur l'ensemble de la vie, préciser à quel moment s'insère le début du jeu excessif (ou les différents épisodes s'il y a lieu), documenter les conséquences du jeu sur les relations avec l'entourage, surtout dans les 12 mois avant le suicide et finalement mieux comprendre comment se développe les épisodes de psychopathologies en rapport avec le jeu et le développement de comportement suicidaire ; • de préciser et analyser le recours aux services ou son absence, de même que le soutien social afin de mieux identifier quelles sont les différentes trajectoires de jeu et les périodes charnières durant lesquelles l'accès à des services d'aide sont les plus propices. En comparant un groupe de personnes décédées par suicide à des personnes qui ont arrêté le jeu (personnes en traitement), les chercheurs souhaitent être en mesure d'identifier différentes trajectoires de vie et des moments charnières durant lesquels l'accès à l'aide et aux services sont les plus propices. Dans une perspective comparative avec une autre province canadienne, les deux mêmes groupes seront ciblés au Nouveau-Brunswick. Ainsi, cette comparaison permettra de voir si les différentes trajectoires de vie et les conséquences personnelles et familiales, sont comparables ou s'il y a des facteurs spécifiques aux personnes vivant au Québec.(Presentazione progetto)

***Gambling : gioco d'azzardo problematico e patologico : inquadramento generale, meccanismi fisio-patologici, vulnerabilità, evidenze scientifiche per la prevenzione, cura e riabilitazione : manuale per i Dipartimenti delle Dipendenze*** / Giovanni Serpelloni ; ed. e revisione testi: Claudia Rimondo - Roma : Dipartimento Politiche Antidroga, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri – pp. 172

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS DS DR XXI /326

A pagina 107: "Gambling e rischio suicidario"

***Impact of problem gambling on financial, emotional and social well-being of Singaporean families*** / Mathew Mathews & Rachel Volberg – in "International gambling studies" - Volume 13, Number 1, Aprile 2013, p. 127-140

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS Per 199 CDS

Problem gambling has a profound impact on family members. While this has been previously documented, this paper reports on the first study to consider the extent of this impact in Asian societies where the family continues to be a very important basis for social organization. This study, based on in-depth interviews with 50 Singaporeans with a family member who is a problem or pathological gambler, examines how their financial, emotional and social well-being is impinged upon by gambling. The enormous losses of savings, property and lifestyle, the emotional tensions based on constant harassment from moneylenders, the threats of suicide by the gambler and the distancing of social networks place family members of problem gamblers in a vulnerable state. The qualitative data in this paper fleshes out the lived experience of family members and reveals the extent to which the family is mobilized in Asian societies to cope with problem gambling. While the impact of problem gambling on families is similar across societies, routine mobilization of the extended family and the greater role of public shame and embarrassment in dictating Asian families' responses underscore the need for specialized services in these societies to assist family members to better cope with the financial, emotional and social strains caused by problem gambling. (Editore)

***Investigating non-gamblers : a nother step toward identifying potential protective factors against problem gambling*** / Daniel R. Lalande ... [et al.] – in “International gambling studies” - Volume 13, Number 2, August 2013, p. 176-187

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS Per 199 CDS

In this article it is argued that knowing more about non-gamblers could help researchers discover novel protective factors against problem gambling. The purpose of this study was to therefore to identify the sociodemographic, psychological and behavioural characteristics that are more prevalent among non-gamblers than among gamblers. Results from a logistic regression analysis with a representative sample of adults in the province of Quebec (Canada) revealed 12 significant predictors of non-gambling status. Among these predictors, seven were sociodemographic variables (i.e. birthplace, mother tongue, childhood religion, civil status, education, family income and family history of gambling problems), four were psychological variables (i.e. perception of one's financial situation relative to others, optimism concerning one's financial situation, beliefs concerning chances of winning, and suicidal ideation) and one variable was behavioural (i.e. church attendance). Further research including different types of variables and a common operational definition of non-gamblers is necessary to better understand this subgroup and its potential for possessing protective factors against gambling problems. (Editore)

***Les conduites de dépendance : dimensions psychopathologiques communes*** / Maurice Corcos, Martine Flament, Philippe Jeammet ; avec la collab. de A.-M. Alléon ... [et al.] - Paris : Masson, 2003 – pp. 424

BZ-Biblioteca cantonale. Lettura CDS. Segnatura:CDS DS DR V /87

Risultati di uno studio multicentrico del Réseau Dépendance, fatto tra il 1994 e il 2000 e integrante 12 centri europei con più di 600 pazienti e 600 testimoni. L'obiettivo è ricercare le dimensioni psicopatologiche comune alle condotte additive (dipendenze), qualunque sia l'oggetto (dipendenza da sostanze e senza sostanze) o il comportamento additivo. Questa identificazione permetterebbe di mettere in atto una politica di prevenzione grazie all'individualizzazione di fattori di rischio e quindi organizzare trattamenti specifici precoci e meglio adattati. I fattori di rischio sono stati esaminati su due livelli: la personalità del soggetto dipendente e la partecipazione delle dimensioni psicologiche soggiacenti alle condotte additive; secondo livello: il posto occupato dalla dipendenza nell'equilibrio e funzionamento psichico del soggetto - Psicopatologia: Dipendenza; Comorbidità; Fattori di rischio ; narcisismo ; Diagnosi; Depressione; Tentativo di suicidio

***Male gamblers – suicide victims and living controls : comparison of adversity over the life course*** / Méлина Andronicos ... [et al.] in “International gambling studies” - Volume 16, Number 1, April 2016, p. 140-155

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***Ontario Youth Gambling Report : data from the 2009 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey*** / Steven Cook ... [et al.] - [Toronto] : Problem Gambling Institute of Ontario, 2010 – pp. 34

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Il gioco patologico coinvolge persone sempre più giovani: il testo parla, ad esempio, di alte percentuali di adolescenti con dipendenza dal gioco (dal 3,4 al 7,4 %, con riferimento alla realtà canadese). Lo studio intende indagare questa problematica fra i giovani dell'Ontario, con l'aiuto di corposi dati statistici. Vengono identificati i problemi connessi al gioco, i casi di politossicodipendenza, le ricadute psicologiche, i possibili casi di depressione e suicidio, i comportamenti devianti.

***Suicide Attempts Among Veterans Seeking Treatment for Pathological Gambling.*** / Kausch, Otto - in “The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry” - Vol 64(9), Sep 2003, 1031-1038

ME-Org.sociopsichiatrica cant.. Bibl. OSC / riviste. Segnatura:OSC PM. Posseduto:Vol 67, no 3 (2006)-vol 69, no 2 (2008)

Background: There is little information in the scientific literature regarding the suicide attempts of pathological gamblers, even though studies of problem gamblers have found that completed suicide, suicide attempts, and suicidal ideation are common outcomes related to gambling behavior. There has been no attempt in previous studies to identify the contributions of comorbid conditions, such as substance abuse, to the suicide attempts of pathological gamblers. Method: A retrospective chart review was completed for all consecutive admissions (N=114) to the Gambling Treatment Program of the Louis Stokes VA Medical Center over a 12-month period (September 2000-September 2001). All subjects met DSM-IV criteria for pathological gambling. Relevant information was obtained from the admission history and physical examination, as well as a variety of self-report questionnaires and structured instruments. Results: Forty-five patients (39.5%) reported that they had made a suicide attempt at some time in their lives. The most common method was overdose. Sixty-four percent of attempters reported that their most recent attempt was related to gambling. Forty-two percent of gamblers with a history of alcohol dependence... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)



***Thoughts and acts of self-harm, and suicidal ideation, in online gamblers*** / Joanne Lloyd ... [et al.] – in “International gambling studies” - Volume 16, Number 3, December 2016, p. 408-423  
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